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The Undersigned AGENTS for
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skin. It is specially treated for
ordinary toilet soaps would
irritate and coarsen.

For the NURSERY.

The purest and finest of
Soaps, scientifically com-
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specially treated for the
excretion. It is bland,
soothing, "superfattening
qualities.

PRICES Cts. 60 a Box of 3 Cakes.

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PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

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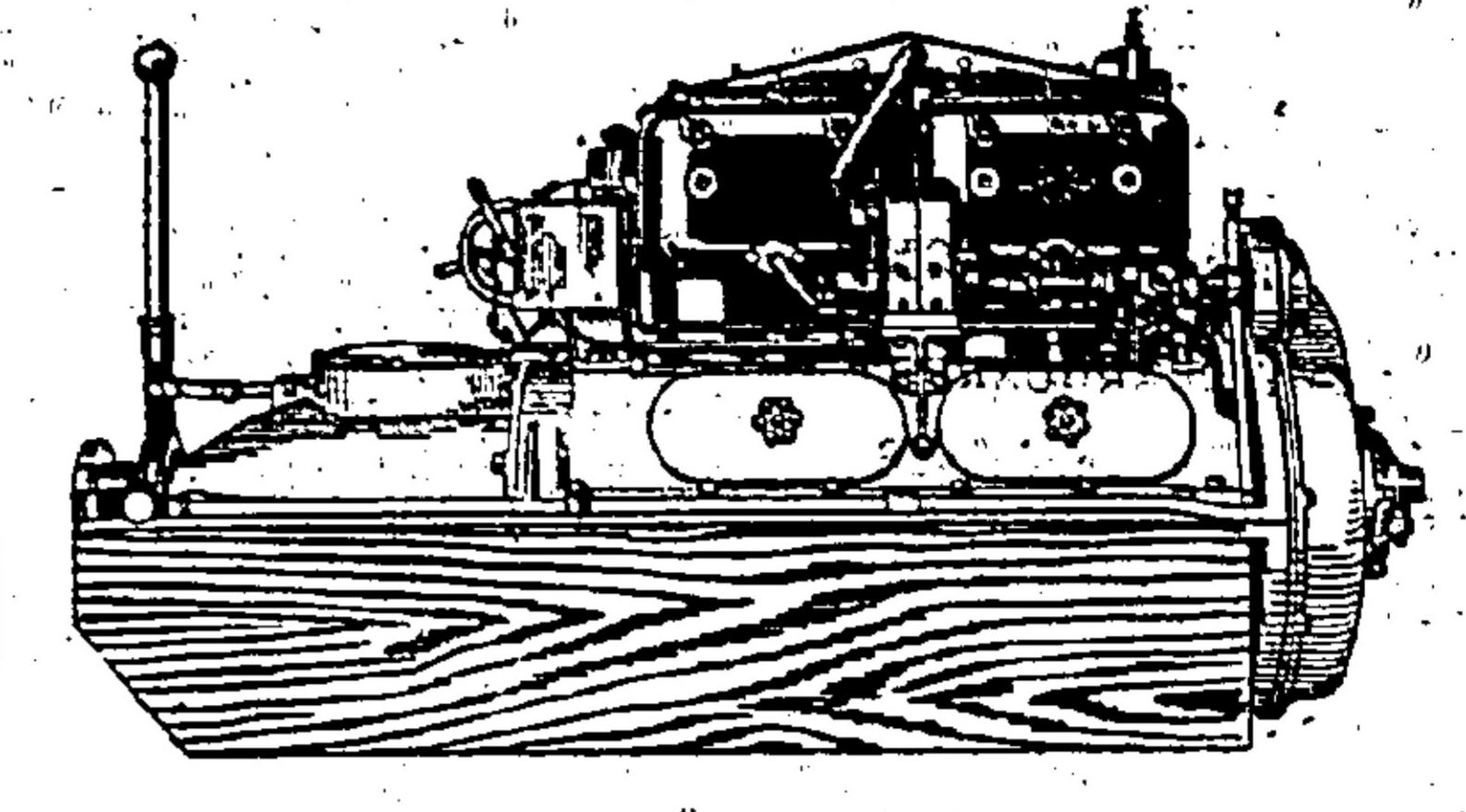
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27 H.P. SCRIPPS' MARINE MOTOR MODEL H.B.

Four cylinder 4-cycle motor
Two-unit electric starter
Schaefer lever-type carburetor
Horn, bell, mirror, etc.
Splash and force feed cooling
Paragon reverse gear.

Reverse gear on same bed
Only 3" wide exposed
Fuel consumption
24 volt 6 ampere battery
Enamelled black and grey
Complete equipment.

A two-cylinder 14 h.p. SCRIPPS Marine Motor powered a 35 ft boat across the Atlantic in the summer of 1912.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Machinery Department.

Telephone 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

"The Only Thing that Matters."

The Bishop of London presided at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Church Building Union, at Eton College, and distributed certificates to the successful essayists. Bishop Boyd Carpenter, in an address dealing with the lives of St. Dominic and St. Francis, said that one of the most important things to insist upon to-day was the first Article in the Creed, "I believe in God." The lessons of history showed that if the official Church could not give to the people a religion which went to their heart, then it would be sought elsewhere. It was St. Francis' whose teaching was expressed in the beautiful sentence, "What we are in the sight of God, that is the only thing that matters."

Our Total Sugar Imports.

Mr. Lough, having asked what was the total import of sugar in the years ending March 31, 1917 and 1918, including all supplies sent abroad either to the Army or the Navy, and what this quantity works out at on the average per head of the population, Mr. Stanley Baldwin states, in a written reply:—The quantities of sugar, refined and unrefined, imported into the United Kingdom were:—1917, 1,442,000 tons; 1918, 1,368,000 tons. As, however, these figures represent the amount imported, not the amount consumed in the United Kingdom, to divide them by the estimated population resident in the United Kingdom would clearly give a misleading result.

The Nomads England.

When the gypsies first appeared in England in the fifteenth century the name gypsy was given to them by the English people, who believed them to have come from Egypt. The French by a similar mistake called them Bohemians. But a careful study of this race, and especially of their language, shows that they came originally from India. The gypsy language is derived from the Sanscrit as are the other Aryan languages of India. A similar error was made by the English when they called a distinctively American bird a turkey, under the impression that it was an importation from the Ottoman Empire, and by the French when they called the same bird coq d'Inde, believing that it came from India.

Miners and Coal Supply.

A national conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in the Toplady Hall, Whitefield's Tabernacle, to consider the question of coal supplies. Mr. Robert Smillie presided, and about 120 delegates from all parts of the country attended. The proceedings were private. Mr. Guy Calthrop, the Coal Controller, addressed the conference regarding the output of coal and the necessity for economy in its use for both domestic and industrial purposes. He strongly urged the miners to put forth their utmost efforts particularly to meet the demands of the munition factories, gas works, and shipbuilding yards. Many questions were asked and answered, after which a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Coal Controller.

British Empire Trade.

The Overseas Trade Bureau is receiving many applications from British firms overseas desiring to be put into touch with merchants and manufacturers in this country, with a view to preventing their markets being recaptured by Germans. The following inquiry, for instance, comes from one of four brothers at present serving with the New Zealand Forces:—Before the war we were engaged in importing soft goods, clothing, &c., into the Dominion. Unfortunately these were chiefly German goods, and now that these markets will be permanently closed as far as New Zealand is concerned, I am desirous of obtaining some good agencies for British manufacturers. The lines we can handle embrace clothing, mercery, boots, general drapery, fancy goods, &c. In New Zealand there will be, without question, a splendid market for British manufacturers who can supply the right article at a reasonable price. The Bureau is a department of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

PIANOS

FOR

HIRE

AT

\$10

PER MONTH.

ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Mr. James Parcell.

The death occurred recently of Mr. James Parcell, head of the confectionery firm of James Parcell (Limited), Blackfriars-road and Micham. The business was founded in a small two-roomed shop by the late Mr. Parcell, in Wells street, Oxford-street, in 1866. Mr. James Parcell, who was 80 years of age, resided at Addiscombe-road, Croydon. Until about a month ago he was at business. He was a J.P. for the County of London, a Governor of the Borough Polytechnic, and a Councillor of the Royal Eye Hospital. Formerly a member of the old London School Board, he retained to the last his interest in education.

Efficacy of Prayer.

The 72nd annual meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance was held at the Mansion House under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was supported by representatives of the leading Protestant Churches. Colonel Sir Charles Wakefield said that the Alliance was bringing into their religious life the unity of the trenches. When he was in France he heard a beautiful story. A Church of England chaplain was giving the communion to a dying soldier, and in doing so was wounded. The Wesleyan chaplain took the sacred emblem and transferred it to the lips of the dying man. If they could only bring that spirit of love and unity into the Churches at home what a difference it would make. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., commented on the fact that there had been great turning to prayer on the part of the people during the past few weeks of anxiety and national peril. He believed that those prayers had helped to avert the disaster that threatened us.

The English Character.

Sir Henry Newbolt, addressing the annual meeting of the English Association, said that now they stood at the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the British nation. After the war there would exist in Europe a new feeling with regard to this country—a real, strong feeling of admiration for the English nation. He believed that it would be based, not on propaganda, but on the recognition that the English people possessed a character and artistic capability of real value to the world. Sir Sidney Lee, in an address on "The Perspective of Biography," said that there was too much bias in official biographies. By suppression and diplomatic gloss, the most interesting truths about great men were often published in a way that robbed them of value, or omitted altogether. Biography was often a mask that hid the real character of the subject. Mr. A. Quith was elected president. The annual report showed that the Association is flourishing.

RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS.

The U. S. Officials Suspected of Trafficking.

What apparently is a plot to smuggle \$2,000,000 worth of Russian crown jewels in the United States has been discovered by the United States Customs Service, says the New York Evening Post. Two United States Government officials, of whom one is in Russia and the other recently arrived from Russia, are under suspicion. All trace of the second man has been lost since he arrived in New York on May 26.

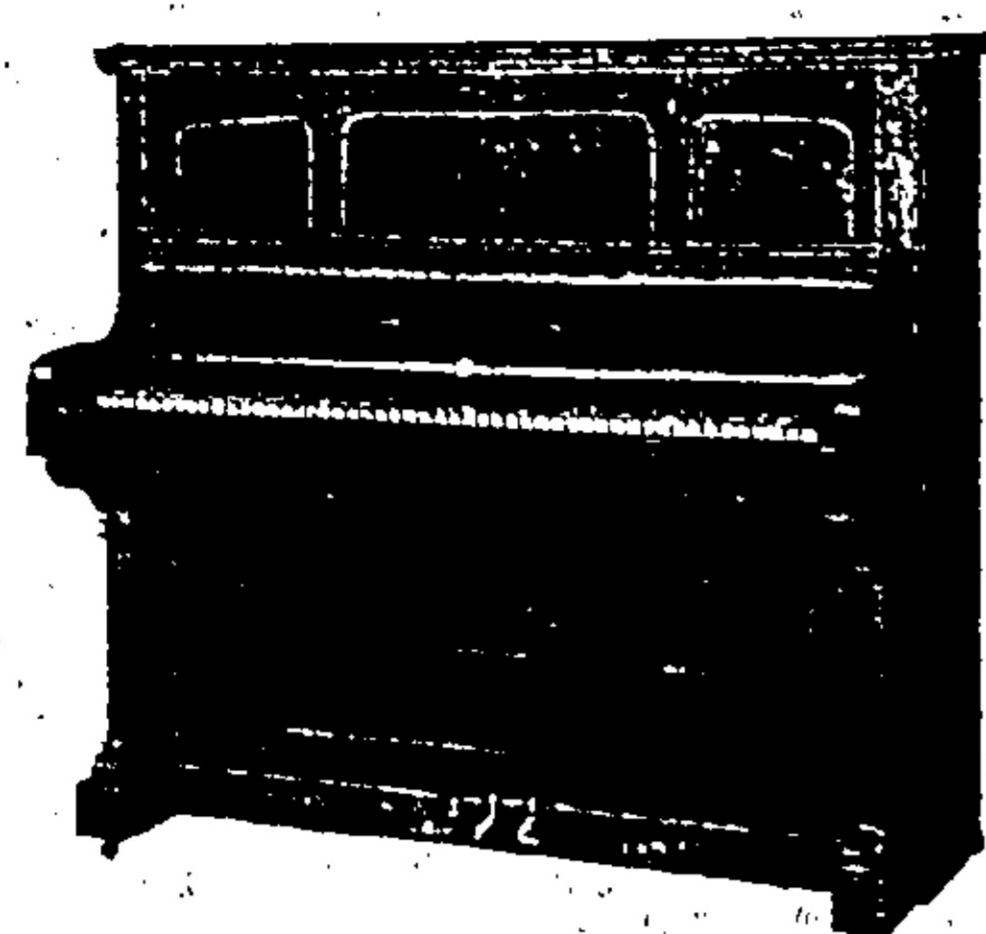
The story was revealed when Vladimir Jegelson, of 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, and M. G. Kahn, of this city, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward R. Stanton for alleged connection with the plot. They were held in \$10,000 bail each for further examination.

As the ship bearing the suspected Government official

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MOUTRIE PIANOS

NEW MODELS RECEIVED



ARTISTIC in FINISH

and combine quality of tone with lightness of touch. Backed by guarantee for five years.

PRICES FROM \$425.

Cash or easy terms.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

THE

S.S. "NANKING"

(AMERICAN REGISTRY 14,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM

HONKONG TO MANILA

ON OR ABOUT 30TH JULY.

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONKONG

ON OR ABOUT 25TH AUGUST.

FARE ONE WAY G. \$25.00 APPROXIMATELY H.K. \$31.00 ONLY.

RETURN G. \$40.00 H.K. \$52.00

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Agent,

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THE HONGKONG & SOUTHEAST CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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TO BE LET.—HOUSE AT THE PEAK 6 to 8 rooms, on or about 1st October next, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 1410 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Experienced CHINESE STORE-KEEPER; apply in own writing with copy of references, stating age, experience and salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—CRUISER YACHT containing CABIN with DINGY and numerous accessories. Price reasonable. Apply Box 1413 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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BY ENLISTING THE

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ADDING, LISTING AND CALCULATING MACHINE

IN YOUR SERVICE

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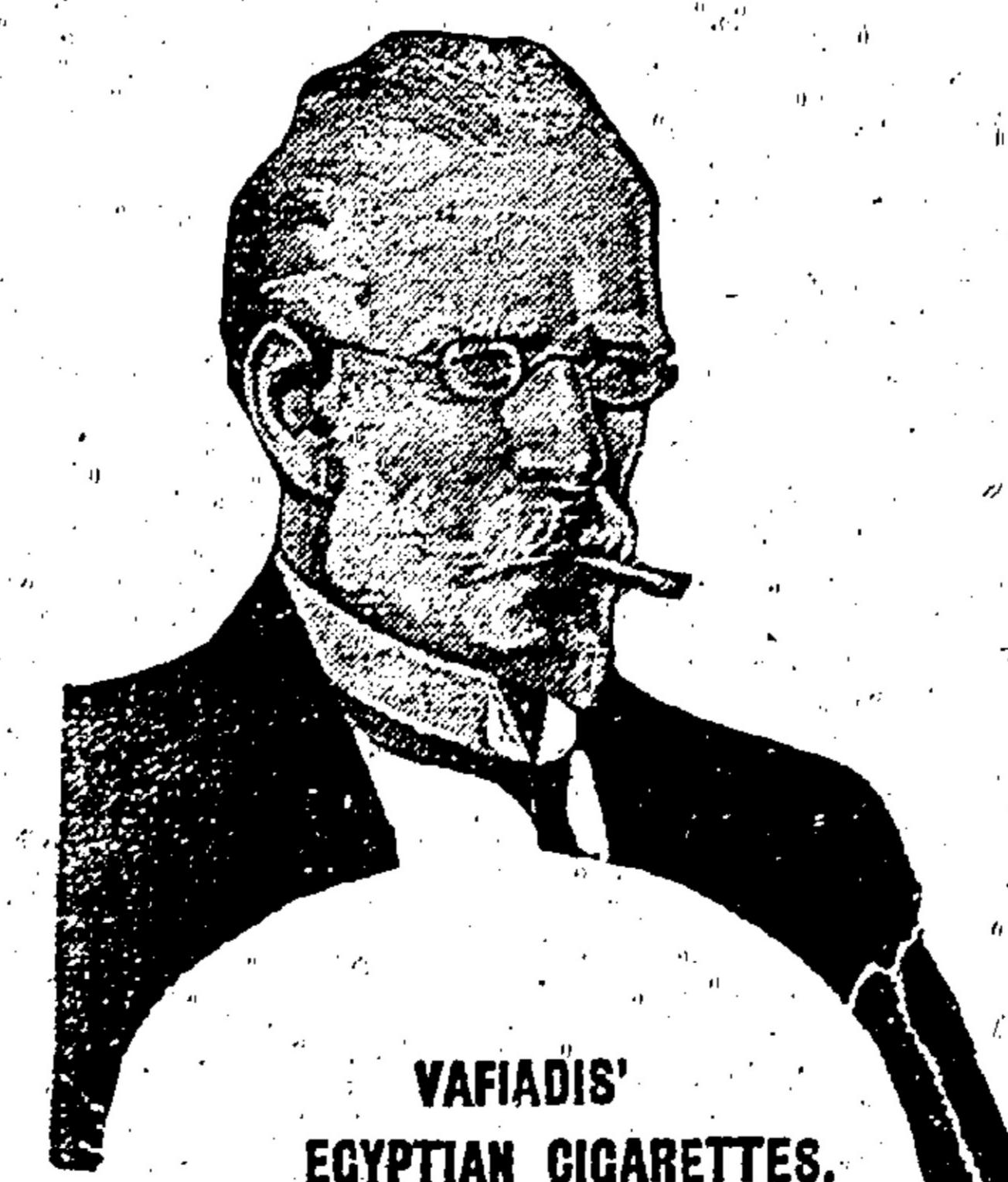
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

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NOTICES.

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JUST TO HAND

"SILVER KING"

GOLF BALLS

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IN THREE WEIGHTS

BLACK DOTS RED DOTS GREEN DOTS

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BORDEN'S Malted Milk

IN THE SQUARE PACKAGE.

A special point in BORDEN'S Malted Milk is that in the process of manufacture the casein of the milk is partially predigested by malt ferment, thus rendering it far more soft and readily assimilable.

This is of vital importance in feeding stubborn Castro-Intestinal and Infantile Diarrhoea cases during warm weather, as it results in Rapid Absorption and Complete Assimilation of the food without danger of increased fermentation or laxative tendency.

OBtainable at all leading Dispensaries.

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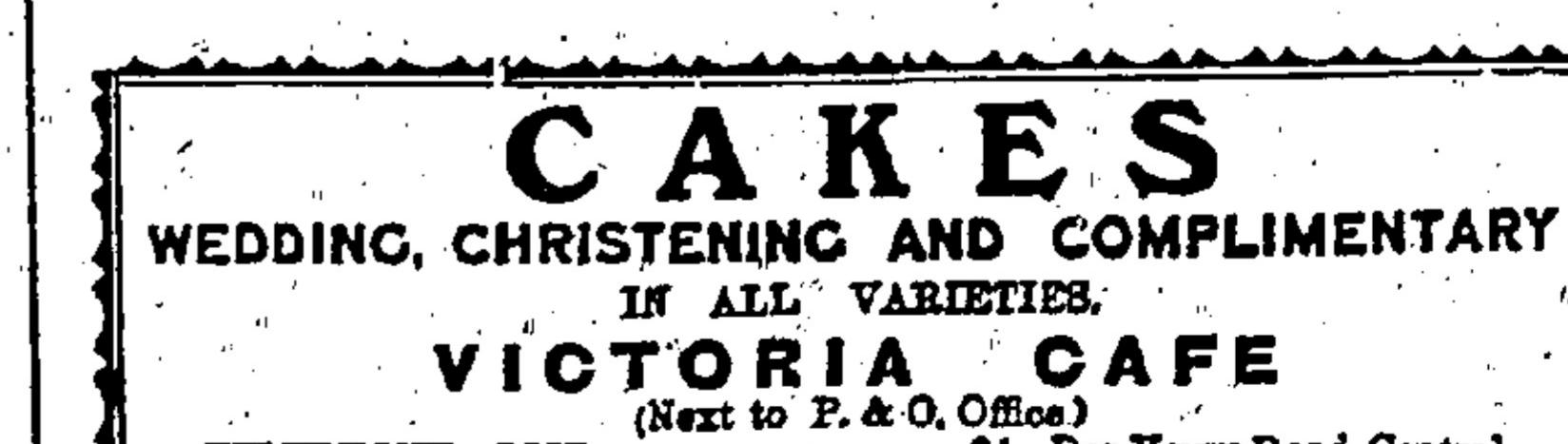
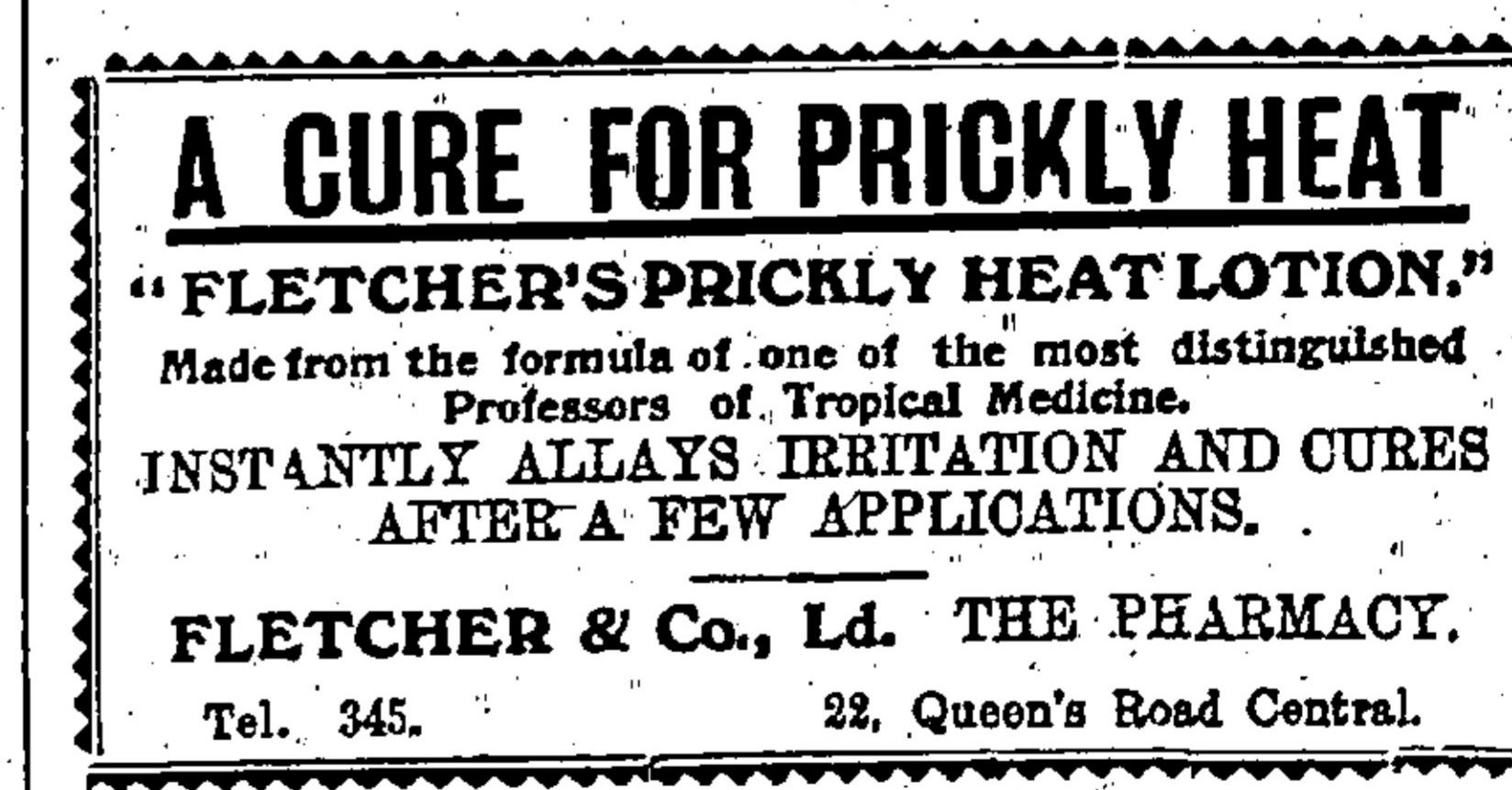
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.

THE BURDENS OF NEUTRALITY.

Neutrality as well as belligerency has its burdens during the present time of stress and turmoil. That point was made quite apparent by the opinions of an Amsterdam correspondent which we published in our issue on Friday and which contained a very great deal that was intensely interesting to read. In that article the feelings of a considerable portion of the Dutch people in regard to the war and its prospects were outlined, and it was shown how the state of war deeply affects those even who have no actual hand in it. Of such countries, Holland and the Scandinavian nations are naturally very hardly hit, the former more so than the latter, for, as the correspondent puts it, she is situated between the belligerent which at the time of writing controlled the land and the belligerent which controlled (and still controls) the sea. With the circumstances thus, a country is bound to suffer grievously through the demands which inevitably have to be made upon it.

While in regard to Holland the Allies have not always felt that their cause has received the sympathy which it might in some quarters, we have never lost sight of the extremely delicate position in which this war has placed her. A false step on her part would lead to the direst consequences—consequences, even involving her integrity and independence. She has had to walk warily all the time, and it is rightly stated that the only difference between the Netherlands and the belligerents is that the latter have heavier expenses and large casualties to bear. In other regards—financially and economically—Holland is shouldering big burdens these days. Even her military expenses must be extremely great, while the food problem presses so hard that every section of the community is affected by it. Assuredly the lot of any neutral nation near the fighting zone is a rather unhappy one at times like the present. These factors which we have enumerated must affect the very stability of the country, and we can well understand that the neutral nations are every whit as anxious as any of the belligerents to see a stop put to the fighting. But is a war of such magnitude as the present every country has to suffer something. That is unavoidable.

There is one point in the article which has inspired these observations to which reference should be made. It is the statement by the correspondent that Holland cannot see the reason for which the war is being continued, since the development of the situation in the East of Europe will prevent the total economic exhaustion of Germany. That, to our way of thinking, is a rather restricted and ephemeral view of the situation. When Germany first concluded peace with the Russians it certainly did look as though all the work of the Allied blockade would be nullified. But other developments have occurred since that time, for, apart from the difficulty of getting additional food supplies, new elements have arisen in Russia making the German adventure in that country none too promising. Indeed, with the Allied decision to act promptly in Siberia we may look for happenings of the greatest significance. More than that, the general military situation wears a far different aspect now from what it did then, so much so that it can only be a matter of time before the Allies attain complete victory. Such a turn surely could not be viewed with indifference by the Dutch people, who, according to the correspondent, fear that the German spirit may reign in Europe after the war. Holland and all countries similarly placed have a very vital interest in the outcome of this struggle. For Germany to win will be for them to lose their independence. We may be quite sure on that point. But an Allied victory will safeguard the rights of all nations, great or small. These are the reasons why all countries desiring peace, happiness and progress in the days to come should pin their hopes on the final overthrow of the Prussians.

The German Retreat.

The news to hand today concerning developments on the Western Front is assuredly the most cheering and important received for many weeks past. It is to the effect that the Germans have had to yield to the Allied pressure and are now retreating along the whole front north of the Marne, where they are being hard pressed by the Allied legions. The latter have already made a considerable advance in pursuit of the enemy, and have reached a line whence they will be able to harass the German rearguard with the utmost effect. Thus have the tables been completely turned upon the enemy within the space of a fortnight.

It will be recalled that on the 15th instant the enemy started his offensive from which he expected so much. For a time all went well, and he managed to gain a footing on the south bank of the Marne. From this position he was cut off by the French and Americans in a brilliantly-conceived operation inspired by the Allied Generalissimo. On the right bank of the river, the enemy soon found himself in equally difficult straits, for his forces were hemmed within a triangle which the Allied troops were pressing on all three sides. At first, apparently, the German Command decided on a retreat, then, fearing its consequences, resolved to endeavour to make a stand. Accordingly, the Crown Prince threw in fresh troops and counter-attacked with some effect. However, yesterday's news showed that his reserves were being rapidly exhausted, and so, placed in a cleft stick, the Germans have now forced to beat a hasty retreat from the whole salient.

Lottery Tickets.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the possession of a number of lottery tickets on the Wing Lok Wharf. He said he was promised twenty cents to carry them. A fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

Gamblers.
Before Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, ten Chinese, of whom two were women, were charged with gambling. A raid was made on a house and defendants were found gambling, a sum of \$4.50 being on the table. Defendants were fined \$3 each, or six days' imprisonment.

Alleged Assault.
A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning with assaulting a woman hawker on Saturday night. Complainant was sent to hospital but refused to stay there or to have a doctor. Defendant denied the assault, saying complainant was selling unwholesome fruit. The case was adjourned.

Prayers for Peace.
That is the position at the moment, and the effects of the new development are bound to be far-reaching. Apart from the purely military success, which is vitally important and may yet bring startling results, there is the fact that this decision by the enemy to retire is, as one of the wires rightly puts it, tantamount to an admission of defeat. In other words, the great German military machine, in which the Kaiser and his military chiefs have pinned their faith, has failed before the dash and the genius of the Allied troops. What the German people will be told about this latest phase of the war it would be interesting to learn. Probably they will be regaled with a lot of rubbish about "withdrawing according to pre-arranged plans," but the time cannot be far distant when the logic of facts will tell its tale and the people as well as the military leaders become reconciled to the truth that the German Army is really beaten.

A Loyal Indian.
Khan Sahib Hashim Khan has received a letter from his brother, the Honourable Captain Ajab Khan, Siraj Bahadur, I.O.M., informing him that H. E. the Viceroy of India has accepted his offer to go to the Front and that he has been appointed a Liaison Officer with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the status of Staff Captain on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Egypt. Captain Ajab Khan is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and an hon. 1st Class Magistrate.

A Chance for Poultry Experts.
There was rather an amusing incident in the Summary Court this morning in a case in which Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared to represent the parties. Evidence was given and his Lordship was in a quandary as to which witness to believe. He remarked that he thought it would be a good thing and would save time if an official poultry yard could be kept so that witnesses could go there beforehand and cut off cocks' heads. Mr. Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, he believed, was a poultry expert, and might well be put in charge.—(Continued.)

Snatching Cases.
A Chinese who had a previous conviction for snatching was charged with a similar offence at the Magistracy this morning. It appears that a woman was carrying a child on the Prays, when defendant seized the child's hand and snatched a gold and jade stone bangle. Complainant seized the defendant, who dropped the bangle. Defendant was sent to prison for three months and also ordered twelve strokes with the birch. Two small boys were charged with a like offence, the evidence being that the first defendant cut the bangle from a child's arm, which was slightly injured with the weapon. The second defendant was discharged and the first sentenced to a week's hard labour and twelve strokes.

DAY BY DAY.

WHERE THERE IS NO VISION THE PEOPLE PERISH.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

Tomorrow is the 18th anniversary of the accession of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4d.

Plague Cases.

During Saturday there were two fatal cases of plague notified in Hongkong.

Opium Possession.

An old woman was charged at the Police Court this morning with the possession of two and a half taels of opium in excess of the amount allowed. She said she was given it to carry. The case was adjourned bail, being fixed at \$20.

Lottery Tickets.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with the possession of a number of lottery tickets on the Wing Lok Wharf. He said he was promised twenty cents to carry them. A fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour, was imposed.

Gamblers.

Before Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, ten Chinese, of whom two were women, were charged with gambling. A raid was made on a house and defendants were found gambling, a sum of \$4.50 being on the table. Defendants were fined \$3 each, or six days' imprisonment.

Alleged Assault.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy this morning with assaulting a woman hawker on Saturday night. Complainant was sent to hospital but refused to stay there or to have a doctor. Defendant denied the assault, saying complainant was selling unwholesome fruit. The case was adjourned.

Prayers for Peace.

We are informed by Bishop Possoni that he has ordered special prayers for a speedy and victorious peace to be recited in every Catholic Church in the Colony on Sunday next, the 4th August. He exhorts all Catholics to endeavour to gain the Portuguese indulgence and to contribute as much as they can to War Charities.

A Loyal Indian.

Khan Sahib Hashim Khan has received a letter from his brother, the Honourable Captain Ajab Khan, Siraj Bahadur, I.O.M., informing him that H. E. the Viceroy of India has accepted his offer to go to the Front and that he has been appointed a Liaison Officer with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force with the status of Staff Captain on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in Egypt. Captain Ajab Khan is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and an hon. 1st Class Magistrate.

Police Court Charge.

The cook-boy, whose name is Luk Chi, was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, this morning, with the murder of the smash, named Kwan Kwan.

Defendant, pleading not guilty, at first stated that he did not murder the woman, but he admitted that he had had a quarrel with her.

Inspector Sim said that the deceased smash and defendant were servants in the employ of Mr. B. W. Bradbury, of the Dairy Farm Company. Early on Sunday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury left the house, both servants being in charge.

The smash was washing clothes and the defendant at the time was in the kitchen preparing Mr. Bradbury's breakfast. Apparently he was cutting bread with the carving knife and suddenly he picked up the knife, and, rushing across the cookhouse into the bath room, he attacked the smash, who received over twenty stab wounds. The woman had evidently run through several rooms as there were traces of blood. The son of Mr. Bradbury, a little boy who was playing in the back quarters, heard the screams of the smash and ran to Sergeant Marriott's house, informing him of what he had heard. The latter immediately went to the house, and, arresting the man, handed him over to the Police. The smash was conveyed to Hospital and died some time later. It was at first thought by Dr. McKenna that she would survive her wounds, but she suddenly collapsed. Inspector Sim added that he wished for the case to be remanded for a week.

Mr. Wolfe accordingly adjourned it until Monday next.

AN AMAH MURDERED.

Sequel to Servants' Differences.

A distressing tragedy occurred yesterday morning at Queen's Road East, near Arsenal Street, whereby an amah was stabbed by a cook-boy and severely injured so that she later succumbed at the Government Civil Hospital. Both the cook-boy and the amah were employed by Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, who reside in the East Block military quarters, and the affair appears to be the result of differences between the two, the former being said to have sought to bring about the dismissal of the amah. At any rate, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury left their home yesterday morning for a motor-cycle trip and just after they had gone, a quarrel began between the servants, the sequel being the stabbing incident.

Sergeant ("Kid") Marriott, of the Naval Yard Police, who rendered assistance to the amah, when interviewed this morning as to the precise happenings, said at 8.45 yesterday morning he was standing at the Naval Ordnance gate when a boy came up to him and said a murder had been committed in the East Block military quarters. (Sergeant Marriott) at once went up to the premises and met Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., who told him a murder was being committed and that he wanted to telephone to the police. Sergeant Marriott told him to use the Naval Ordnance telephone and then went to the scene of the outrage. There he found the cook boy standing on the verandah, with an amah lying bleeding near him. The amah had about ten stab wounds. Mrs. Brook, whose husband is employed in the Naval Yard, was standing against a door on the verandah, and she said to Sergeant Marriott (pointing to the cook-boy):—"That is the man, Mr. Marriott." Sergeant Marriott then got hold of the cook boy and took him towards the Naval Ordnance quarters. On crossing the road, the cook boy tried to get away, but a heavy punch on the jaw by Sergeant Marriott soon rendered him impotent. The cook boy was then handed over to an Indian at the Naval Ordnance Depot. Sergeant Marriott then went back to where the amah lay, and, procuring some bandages, was helped by Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Brook to attend to the girl's injuries. In the meantime Inspector Sim arrived and took charge of the case, the unfortunate amah being removed to hospital. Later in the afternoon the injured woman succumbed to her wounds.

Police Court Charge.

The cook-boy, whose name is Luk Chi, was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, this morning, with the murder of the smash, named Kwan Kwan.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, the result being a win for the visitors by 76 games to 23. Scores:—

Hancock and Cary beat Crisp and Murray 10-1, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew, and Bernard 9-2.

Kent and Mores beat Crisp and Murray 9-2, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew, and Bernard 9-2.

Jennings and Scotters lost to Crisp and Murray 6-6, beat Gray and King 7-4, beat Mayhew, and Bernard 6-5.

C. R. C. v. Club de Recreio.

This First Division match was played at Causeway Bay, the home team winning by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Yvanovitch and Pinna 8-2, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 10-1, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Yvanovitch and Pinna 6-5, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-5.

Wong Po Keung and Yew Man Tsun lost to Yvanovitch and Pinna 5-6, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

K. C. C. v. University.

This was an easy victory for K. C. C. the scores being 60 games to 39. Details:—

Green and Abraham lost to Rounjahn and Gittins 5-6, beat Braysay and Ang 10-1, beat Wright and Tan 8-3.

Stapleton and Crook lost to Rounjahn and Gittins 5-6, beat Braysay and Ang 8-3, lost to Wright and Tan 8-3.

Manley and Blackburn lost to Rounjahn and Gittins 4-7, beat Braysay and Ang 7-4, beat Wright and Tan 8-3.

The a.s. Nanking.

The local office of the Chinese Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the a.s. Nanking advising that she will arrive at the Examination An-

EX-PARTE ACTION.

Sequel to a Bankruptcy.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies), an ex parte action was heard and judgment given. The plaintiff was Mr. E. Davidson, solicitor, who sued as the trustee in bankruptcy of the Kwong Fat firm, formerly of 23, Wing Lok Street, merchant, for a declaration against the defendant, Heng Hing-chau, a merchant of Canton, that the piece of land known as Inland Lot 2019, in the name of the defendant, is vested in the defendant himself and the other partners of the Kwong Fat firm, and also for an order vesting the said land in the plaintiff as such trustee of the firm.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for the plaintiff, and from his statement it appeared that the land was purchased by the defendant on June 19, 1913, for \$7,350, this money belonging to the firm of which he was then a partner. On December 23, 1915, a new lease was issued by the Government for 999 years, and all the Crown rent and taxes have been paid regularly out of the monies of the firm. The defendant mortgaged the land in his own name for \$5,000, this not being known to the firm at all. Prior to the bankruptcy proceeding, the defendant absconded and had since not returned to the Colony. The plaintiff is seeking an order to enable him to administer the property.

Evidence was given by Mr. Davideen, Mr. Chan Yat-cho, the accountant of the firm and Mr. Barley Johnson, of the Land Office.

His Lordship granted the order prayed for.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Interesting Matches on Saturday.

There were several Tennis League matches played on Saturday, the most important result being the easy victory of Hongkong Cricket Club over the U.S.C.O.

H.K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.

These teams met at Kowloon on Saturday, the result being a win for the visitors by 76 games to 23. Scores:—

Hancock and Cary beat Crisp and Murray 10-1, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew, and Bernard 9-2.

Kent and Mores beat Crisp and Murray 9-2, beat Gray and King 10-1, beat Mayhew, and Bernard 9-2.

Jennings and Scotters lost to Crisp and Murray 6-6, beat Gray and King 7-4, beat Mayhew, and Bernard 6-5.

C. R. C. v. Club de Recreio.

This First Division match was played at Causeway Bay, the home team winning by 65 games to 34. Scores:—

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Yvanovitch and Pinna 8-2, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo beat Yvanovitch and Pinna 6-5, beat Marques and Yvanovitch 7-4, beat Lopes and Hyndman 8-3.

Wong Po Keung and Yew Man Tsun lost to Yvanovitch and Pinna

HOW EXPERT GOLFERS PLAY.

Advice that May Help Struggling Players.

There have been many numbers of books written by well-known amateurs and professionals on how golf should be played, says the New York Evening Post. Some of the volumes touch on certain departments of the game, while others deal in generalities concerning the links. Each teacher of golf has his own way of playing, and he imparts this knowledge to his pupils. Here are points of advice on the way some well known professionals play different shots:

Harry Vardon claims that one of the most common mistakes of the indifferent golfer is that he makes down right hard work of driving. It is an important matter always to let the clubhead heel. In the first stage of the downward swing—a stage that lasts only a brief instant, but which is of vast importance to the ultimate issue—let the left hip go forward a trifle. Keep the head down until the ball has been struck. When there is an out-of-bounds area to be taken into consideration, tee the ball as far from it as the limits of the teeing ground will allow.

Wilfrid Reid believes that for a mashie shot of about 100 yards, the player should have the ball practically under his nose. The stance should be open, and the golfer standing close to the ball, with the weight about equally divided. At the instant of impact try to send the clubhead straight through in the direction of the flag, and in a general way, the more open the shot the more open the stance.

Jack White, who won the open championship of Great Britain in 1904, the same year that Walter Travis captured the amateur title over there, gives some advice on short approaches. If he had the choice between running up and pitching, White claims he always took the former method. The running-up shot should be played off the right leg. The hands should be slightly in front of the ball for midiron or jigger. Keep the clubhead low all the time from the beginning of the back swing until the end of the follow through. Keep the elbows well into the side, and play the stroke largely of the wrists. In playing short pitch and run shots with a mashie, take care not to lift the hands suddenly as you strike.

An open stance is best for the spoon stroke, according to Alex Herd. The main point is to stand easily and comfortably, and to have the ball about six inches inside the left heel. When the hands are level with the right ear you are at the top of the swing with a spoon. Throw the clubhead at the ball. Bring it behind the rubber core with a fairly fast swing and give it a little flick with the wrists. The right hand is an important one for iron shots; you want to hit with it. When purchasing a cleek or driving iron see that it has sufficient loft to it.

George Duncan believes that for a push shot of about 100 yards the jigger is a good implement to employ. In the address, the hands should be a little in front of the ball. The left arm should be bent as little as possible in taking the club up. It is necessary to aim at the back of the ball, not at turf behind it.

Tom Bell does not believe in keeping the head absolutely still during the whole of the putting swing. The stance should be fairly open, with the feet close together. A common mistake is in pushing the club outward at the beginning of the back swing. In the case of a long putt, it should be of a more than ordinarily complex nature before it is necessary to study the line from both ends.

Every now and then one hears of a golfer's forte lying in medal rather than match play, and vice versa. Two spectators were watching a four-ball match recently, in which practice signals were paired, and one man remarked: "That golfer is a better medal player than a match." To which the answer was promptly made: "He should be able to play both equally well, as he is a first-class man." This

SERIOUS PIRACY AFFAIR.

European Shot at Macao.

There have been several reports of piracy lately, but the most serious, involving the death of a European, occurred on Friday near Macao.

The story of the affair is that on July 26, the Chinese Customs cruiser, Pak Tau, was cruising in the Heung Chow Bay, near Macao, when the men on board heard firing in the direction of the shore and then saw a number of Chinese boats pursuing another which was obviously trying to get away. The cruiser overtook the pursuing boats and then learned that the foremost boat had on board a gang of pirates who had pirated a junk and carried off the master, his wife, daughter and son as well as a fisherman. The cruiser went full speed in pursuit of the pirate junk and soon succeeded in overtaking it. The customs men got on board and captured ten pirates and also discovered the prisoners on board, besides a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The pirates were transferred to the cruiser and handcuffed. Later a report was made to the Chinese authorities.

The Pak Tau returned to the Ma Low Chow customs station, in the inner harbour of Macao, and kept the pirates on board until yesterday, when a tragic development took place. In the morning the officer in charge of the customs boat allowed the pirates to come up on the upper deck, when suddenly several of them, having apparently freed themselves from the handcuffs, turned on him and overpowered him. The officer, in charge was Mr. Gren Boos, a Swedish subject, and was one of the best and well-known in the service of this district. He had a revolver on him at the time and this was forced out of his possession and he was instantly shot on the deck. The Chinese members of the crew came to his assistance and fired on the pirates, but the fire was returned and a struggle ensued on board out of which the pirates came off best, taking the weapons away from the customs men. Meanwhile, the Chief Officer, Mr. Acciocio Oliveira fired at the pirates and being fired at by them in return was wounded in the knee. The Chinese bosun of the launch also went to the help of his comrades but he was seized and thrown overboard, and it is believed that he was drowned.

Another member of the Chinese staff was similarly dealt with but he managed to swim until he was rescued by the pirates. The pirates meant to make a bold bid for escape for they secured the light gig of the launch and began to row in this direction of the shore. So soon as was possible information was given to the Portuguese armed launch, the Tragao, which went in pursuit, but by this time the gig had got a good start and was nearing the shore where she could make a landing. It is reported that the Tragao used her machine gun to some effect but the pirates succeeded in landing where they could best escape and so far as is at present known all got away. The gig was recovered from the shore and towed back into the inner harbour.

During the melee on board the Pak Tau another member of the Chinese staff was seriously wounded in the spine, but he was afterwards taken ashore where an operation was performed by doctor Soares and the bullet successfully removed.

The affair has caused great excitement in Macao, where it is felt that the pirates should have been removed from the Pak Tau before they had had time to run amok as they subsequently did.

start of their golfing career is often remarkable.

Now it stands to reason that to such a case, a man does not require so much practice with this club as he does with the others, and a player might be well advised to practice with the one which causes him the most trouble. All of which brings one back to the fact that there can be no fixed rule. Natural ability may count for much, but putting can be learned, and there is probably no department of the game where the results of practice are seen as quickly as on the greens.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Civil Service v. Taikoo.

This League match was played on Saturday, the result being a win for Taikoo by 71 points to 50. Scores:—
 Civil Service. Taikoo.
 Mac. Grimshaw
 Hunc. W. Weir
 Duncan MacIsaac
 Bacon Hamilton
 (skip.) 17 (skip.) 18
 Royleance Gerrard
 Baller Muirhead
 Hudson Drummond
 McLeod Ferguson
 (skip.) 10 (skip.) 30
 Middleston Ferrell
 Sara Morrison
 Blake Wallace
 Foulds Wotherspoon
 (skip.) 23 (skip.) 23
 50 71
 Kowloon v. Police.

Played at Kowloon on Saturday, the visitors registering a decisive victory. The details are not to hand.

THE TREMBLING HAND.

A sign that your Nerves are in Trouble and your General Health Low.

If your hand, your thumb or foot trembles when you try to hold it still, if your writing is shaky, if you have tremors of your lips or chin, your nerves need strengthening.

Unless something is done you may easily become the victim of neuralgia, sciatica, neurasthenia, partial paralysis, or any of the severe nervous disorders.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every other part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy therefore for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalise the blood and enable it to carry to the starved nerves the elements they need.

To build up the blood and nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of fresh air and a simple diet will do the rest. Start Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day. They are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8/- direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 38 Szchuen Road, Shanghai.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE.

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JOSEPH GUTIERREZ,
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FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE COMPANY.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Company and M.M. Flquet et Knoth will expire on the 31 of July 1918, we beg to inform our Customers that from the 1st of August next we shall open our own Office at 18 Post Office Building and that Mr. Cayrou will act as our Manager in Hongkong and sign p.p. on behalf of the Company.

J. DE LA POMMERAYE,
General Manager.
Hongkong. 29th July, 1918.

FLOQUET AND KNOTH.

THE AGENCY agreement between our Firm and the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company expiring on the 31 of July 1918, we beg to inform Customers that from the 1st of August next all inquiries etc., regarding the Far East Oxygen and Acetylene Company should be addressed to the Office of the above Company 18, Post Office Building Hongkong.

FLOQUET & KNOTH,
Agents of the Far East Oxygen & Acetylene Company.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PENCE per share for the year ending 31st December 1918, has been declared.

The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 21st day of AUGUST 1918, to Shareholders on the Register on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of AUGUST 1918, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/3d per dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1918.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

THE Steamship

"HAROLD DOLLAR."

having arrived from Vancouver on July 29th 1918, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on Aug. 3rd 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 5th 1918 will be subject to rent.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.
Hongkong. 29th July, 1918.

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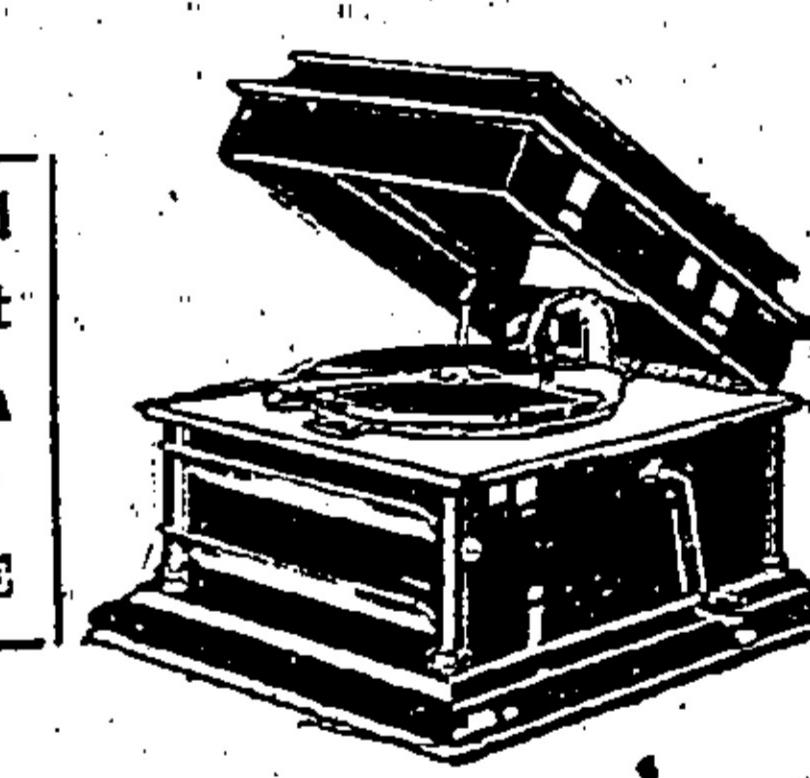
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent

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Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	—

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s.s. "COLOMBIA" Sept. 11th.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.

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LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOABA & CAPE TOWN, MELBOURNE		
THURSDAY, 15TH TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
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BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & CALCUTTA RANGOON		

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NOTICE.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

WATER LEVEL.

WATER

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Cases.

The Tribunal again met this afternoon, when the following cases were considered:

P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.

A. E. Martin and M. T. Johnson, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Mr. Knight appeared on behalf of the Company.

After saying that the Tribunal had read through the papers very carefully, the Chairman remarked that it was seen from the information that had been furnished that the Company owned and operated the principal British line-mail and passenger steamers from Hongkong to India and that the fleet is now largely requisitioned by the Imperial Government. It was also put to the Tribunal that the Company is doing a good deal of important work for the Government in connection with these requisitioned steamers and others, transports, etc., for the Government, carrying naval and military stores. On the question of general passenger and cargo Services, the Company said that its work is of essential importance both Imperially and locally. The Company asked for the absolute exemption of both men. The pre-war staff, it was understood, in Hongkong, comprised six Europeans in the office and Portuguese and Chinese 14. The staff to-day is reduced to four Europeans, Mr. Parr, Mr. Knight and the two gentlemen before the Tribunal. The Portuguese and Chinese staff had been increased to 16. Two men had left the Hongkong office for military service and five other men had left Far Eastern offices, making a total of seven.

Answering questions put to him by the Chairman, Mr. Knight said that at present Mr. Parr was away on leave and was not expected back before the end of October or the beginning of November. The Company's steamers coming to Hongkong had largely decreased during the war. There were about two a month coming here now.

The Chairman then continued to deal with the cases before the Tribunal. Mr. Johnson was stated to be 37 and single and to be in charge of the freight department. He had been about twenty years with the Company. He volunteered before the Military Commission last year. He had nothing to add to the papers that had been sent in.

Mr. Martin, 34 and single, is employed in the passenger department and is an assistant generally. He also had volunteered before the Military Service Commission. The Tribunal understood that he had been seven years in the County of London Yeomanry. He did not ask for exemption.

Major Morgan asked that no exemption be granted in the case of one.

After considering the cases of the two men, the Chairman announced that it had been decided to grant exemption to Mr. Martin. Mr. Johnson would be exempted until the return of Mr. Parr.

Holt's Wharf.

W. J. Owens and C. B. M. Young, medically fit.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:—H. P. Allgood, E. W. Sleigh, C. E. P. Herbst and A. Coghill.

Exemption was granted to Mr. Young, while Mr. Owens was exempted conditionally on his doing work on standard ships.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.

W. S. Brown and F. H. Crapnell, medically fit.

The following man from this Company has been rejected as unfit for service:—G. L. Kay.

Both Mr. Crapnell and Mr. Brown were granted exemption.

Great Island Cement Co.

R. Taylor, medically fit. (No unfit men of military age in this firm).

Exemption was granted.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Enquiry Resumed This Afternoon.

The enquiry into the death of the late Sergeant Glendinning, who lost his life in the recent tragedy at Tai O, was resumed this afternoon.

Tsang Fook, a boatman at Tai O, said that on the morning of the tragedy he visited the station and minded the child of Sergeant Glendinning, whilst the latter went to the charge room. Witness went upstairs with the child and just afterward he heard two loud reports from the charge room. Witness thought the Sergeant was shooting birds, so he went down stairs. There he saw the deceased Indian, and other Indians running away. The constable was on the verandah outside the charge room. Witness could not identify the Indians who ran away, for they were not in uniform. The constable, Bl. 8, pointed his carbine at witness and fired, but the bullet went wide. Witness ran into the boatmen's quarters and took hiding under a wooden bed. A "boy" was also there. Whilst there he heard further shots outside, and he heard the constable go upstairs and more firing. Later, further shots were fired downstairs. Witness heard Mrs. Glendinning and the child screaming upstairs. The constable went into the store room and obtained a drum of oil, and, after firing further shots, poured the oil over the beds and boxes in the boatmen's quarters, under which witness was hiding. The constable then set fire to the beds, and both witness and the cook "boy" had to wait some time under the beds until the Indian had gone out. By then the fire was getting fierce, and witness could hear the Indian and Mrs. Glendinning in the charge room. Witness had to make a hole in the bottom of the wire fence in order to get out and he then got clear away to Shek-Tai Po.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C. B. E., state:—

Revision of Exemptions.

All general exemptions from Patrol duty (except those covered by certificate of the Surgeon Superintendent) will be treated as withdrawn as from the 31st instant.

Applications for general exemption will be dealt with by Service Board at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, August 1st.

Service Board.

All Chief Inspectors will attend in uniform at this office at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, August 1st.

Search Supervisor.

On and from Monday, July 29th, and until further Orders, Search Supervisor who has been warned for duty for Sections 3, 7 and 8 at Central will not report at Central, but will instead report at the Harbour Office at 5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m. for duty.

Forms.

A Stock of Standard Forms is in course of preparation. Notice will be given in these Orders when complete.

Unit Commanders are requested to at once give A.S.P. Franks an estimate of the number of Forms required for a period of 6 months.

Mr. Ernest Barry.

Ernest Barry, the champion fencer, who has been in hospital since being wounded in France, about five months ago, is now convalescent. He proposes to devote part of his leisure time to assist in training as Carmen blinded soldiers and sailors from St. Dunstan's Hostel.

Edinburgh's War Bonds.

During the 30 weeks since the issue of National War Bonds opened, Edinburgh has purchased War Bonds to the extent of over £2 million, and over one million of War Savings Certificates, making approximately £4 per head of the population, or £1.84 per week.

IS THE KAISER AN ATHEIST?

By Lieut. C. D. Stelling.

"We understand all foreign nations; none of them understand us, and none of them can understand us." Thus wrote a certain German professor, one Sombart, in his book entitled "Hucksters and Heroes". He was as abysmally wrong in his first statement as he was unintentionally right in his second. Germany has shown the most profound and meticulous misunderstanding of France, Britain and America. It was her misunderstanding of Britain that induced her to think that Britain would never come into the war. It was her misunderstanding of France that led to her bloody defeat at Verdun. It was her misunderstanding of America that roused American opinion to the pitch that brought her into the war.

But it is true that other nations did not understand the Germans, for they could not conceive that a nation enjoying the advantages of centauries of culture and Christianity should conceal behind the mask of civilisation so evil a soul. The world played Marguerite to Germany's Faust. "Evil, be thou my good" was the watchword of Goethe's Mephistopheles, and it was the watchword of the Mephistophelian power that ruled Germany.

From the very earliest days of history the person of an ambassador has been considered sacred. He was the privileged guest of the nation to which he was accredited. Germany thought it an honourable act, because performed in the interests of Germany, to use the privileged positions of her ambassadors in the service of her system of espionage and sabotage, as is notorious in the cases of Count Bernstorff, Count Lutzburg and others. Germany did not hesitate to molest and ill-treat in the pettiest ways the ambassador of France after he had been handed his passport on the outbreak of war. These are small matters compared with Germany's general conduct of the war, but they are indicative of the standpoint of a country whose principles are utterly at variance with those of the civilised world.

The secret of much that is hard to understand in the mentality of Germany is to be found in the fact that the Kaiser and his circle are atheists. They do not believe in God, they do not believe in an abstract Good. "God and Germany belong to one another" said one of the Kaiser's favourite pastors, and if the Kaiser's interests are examined it will be found that the All-Highest (itself a blasphemous phrase) believes that it is rather God Who belongs to Germany than Germany to God. Kaiserism has fashioned a new religion. The Kaiser has deified Deutschland. He has invented a new God, *Der Deutsche Gott*, and he himself is the Regent upon earth of this so-called god, as well as the Sole and Supreme Arbiter of what is Right and what is Wrong.

It is a strange religion that of the Germans, a State-made affair grafted on to the remains of their old Christianity and based upon a system of ethics peculiarly German. Stated briefly, the official German religious standpoint is this:—Christianity, churches, priests and preachers, popular worship are all part of the machinery of State. The ideas prevailing in other countries of Right and Wrong, Good and Evil, are primitive and out of date. There is no such thing as abstract Right, "Might is the supreme Right" (Bernhardi). The ultimate test of what is good and Right is merely whether it is in the interests of Germany. On this principle all crimes and all actions reputed vicious or disreputable become justified. It is a principle that has been imbued into the minds of the German people so thoroughly during the past two generations that the individual German probably believes in it with perfect sincerity. To the average German the Kaiser is, or was, the living embodiment of God on earth. He is undoubtedly indicated in the above-quoted Professor Sombart's statement:—"Friedrich Nietzsche was but the last of the

singers and seers who, coming down from the height of Heaven, brought to us the tidings that there should be born from us the Son of God, whom in his language he called the Superman." There can be little doubt that Sombart wishes the part of a modern John the Baptist to the Saviour of Wilhelm II. These words sound blasphemous to our ears, but to the modern Germans they ring true enough.

There are two qualities in the character of Germans which made it easy for the rulers of Germany to propagate their new religion. The one is their simplicity, which makes them docile, the other their extreme impressibility to theatrical display, a phase of their natural psychology. The Kaiser and his entourage having thrown Bischof overboard, made it their business to mould the people to become the fitting instruments of their ambitious beliefs in Germany's destiny as a World-Power. Militarism had already made the people amenable, but the Kaiser realised that not only their bodies required to be drilled, but also their minds and feelings. Germany was therefore converted into one vast barracks square walled off from the outside world. The whole mentality of Germany was drilled into subordination to the doctrines of Deutschland. It started with the expectant mother and it never left off. Just as the existence of the Cheesemite is bounded on all sides by cheese, so the existence of the German was hemmed in by Deutschland. Germany was not alone his country, it was his religion. And the fundamental doctrines of that religion were laid down by the self-deified Emperor. The career of Imperial Caesar of today bears many parallels to that of the Roman Caligula who declared himself a god and had temples erected and made sacrifices to himself. Modern conditions are somewhat different, but the Kaiser-inspired Press and Preachers have studiously surrounded their idol with the halo of deity, and at the time of the outbreak of war, the Kaiser was revered and worshipped by his State-taught people almost as though he were a divine being. True, he never went to the length of proclaiming himself a god or the Son of God, but his priesthood, in subtle ways, did this for him. And by dexterous appeals to the innate theatrical and emotional favour of his people, he pandered to and nourished the popular desire to believe him divine.

It is pointed out that the Japanese population of Shanghai has been largely increased lately by a class of people who act in defiance of the authority of their own officials, and that the men being for the most part out of employment were the main trouble-makers. It was even said that there had been talk among them of attacking the Japanese Consulate-General, which last night was guarded by Japanese Marines.

The meeting at the club, which was largely attended, was a quiet one, those present leaving quietly in small groups late in the evening. The name of each person attending was taken at the door. The Fire Brigade was called to the club at 7.30 o'clock, to find that a curtain that had been on fire had already been extinguished; beyond this there was no excitement, at least not outside the building.

THE SHANGHAI RIOTS.

Precautions at Hoagkew.

There had been rumours current all day yesterday, says the N.C. Daily News of the 22nd inst. that the rowdy element of the Japanese community was still bent on creating trouble and that something was to be started in Hoagkew last night. Prepared for any eventuality, the district in the vicinity of the Market and Woosung Road, where the rioting occurred last week, was thoroughly policed by patrols of "B" Co., British and the Machine Gun Co., S.V.C., and amounted Sikh troopers in noticeable numbers. There was also a section of Hoagkew Co. S.F.B. in the police station. The Japanese Club on Boone Road where a continuous meeting was in progress throughout the evening and until late in the night; the Japanese volunteers were there not so much to protect the club from attack by Chinese as to prevent trouble starting from within. There were no Chinese police on duty in the district after sun-down, their places being taken by Sikhs.

All was quiet throughout the evening, but many of the shopkeepers took the precaution to close their doors. Small knots of Chinese gathered quietly here and there, but dispersed whenever requested to, and at no time was there any threatening tone in the air.

A meeting at the Japanese Club at which the situation was

thoroughly discussed began at five o'clock and finished about ten, the matter being left in the hands of a committee. It is understood that the meeting was called by the merchant class of Japanese, who are not in sympathy with the rowdiness recently developed, for the purpose of convincing the unruly element of the error of their ways and to bring about a return to normal peaceful conditions in the community. It was rumoured after the meeting that one of the matters brought forward was that the Japanese section of Hongkew should be more thoroughly policed by Japanese, that the policing of the district should be in Japanese hands, but this was hardly taken seriously.

It is pointed out that the Japanese population of Shanghai has been largely increased lately by a class of people who act in defiance of the authority of their own officials, and that the men being for the most part out of employment were the main trouble-makers. It was even said that there had been talk among them of attacking the Japanese Consulate-General, which last night was guarded by Japanese Marines.

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TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

10.15 a.m. July 28.—Warning.—Low pressure area extending from China Sea to east of Balintang and Bashi Channels. A circular depression may be forming in it to the N. W. of Lason.

3.30 p.m. July 28.—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Bashi Channel, moving N. W.

11 a.m. July 29.—Cyclone or typhoon near or over the southern part of Formosa Channel, moving N. W.

It is in the light of some monomaniac belief as that all the Kaiser's actions and speeches must be read. It will explain much in the mentality not only of the German Kaiser but also of the German people that would otherwise remain obscure and beyond comprehension.

WAR CHATTER.

A Home Letter to Soldiers Overseas.

London, May 23rd, 1918.—On the eve of the third phase of the German offensive, Mr. Lloyd George went to Edinburgh and made a speech. Now you may like Lloyd George, or you may hate him, or you may be like me and think that the personal element doesn't matter very much in these tremendous days, so long as the Managing Director of the United Kingdom, Ltd.—whoever he is or whatever he has been—keeps things moving in the proper direction.

But whatever your personal feelings may be, you cannot help admiring the tonic quality of his speeches. He is not ashamed of being an optimist, and he will tell you so, as he told his audience at Edinburgh. After all, it's the "stuff to give the troops," isn't it, for it's the stuff they are always handing out themselves. An escaped officer prisoner told me the other day that the amazing spirit and the irrepressible cheerfulness of the Tommies in captivity absolutely baffled their captors. They couldn't understand it and they couldn't tackle it.

Well, the Prime Minister's optimism on this occasion took the form of telling the public some very cheerful facts concerning the Hun's submarine piracy—"a perfectly unexampled proceeding which we had no right to expect even from Germany". The Allies, he told us, are to-day sinking submarines faster than the Germans can build them ("Loud cheer" say I) and we are building ships faster than they can sink them. ("Loud and more prolonged cheers").

The Prime Minister spoke, too, in confident tones about the prospects on the Western Front. He did not disguise the grim reality of the attack that was imminent, but he added:—"Those who know best what our prospects are feel most confident about the result. From the point of view of making the most effective use of the whole forces of the Alliance I feel happier than I have done since the commencement of war." Such words as these, coming from the British Prime Minister, are not lightly uttered, and we are entitled to be of good heart as to the outcome of third German offensive, which has been so many weeks delayed, owing to causes over which we and our Allies had considerably more control than the boastful Hun.

His offensive has begun with a certain inevitable measure of success and it would be premature to make any comment at this stage, but there is a fact which cannot be overlooked. Behind the Allied Armies stand twenty-three nations not only confident of victory but resolved to obtain it. Behind the German Army stands a suffering and disillusioned people, too overburdened by present sufferings to care for anything but any sort of peace that will bring them food and at any rate alleviate their lot. So Hindenburg is in a hurry—and in a war like this you can't do things in a hurry against better troops than your own.

Irish affairs have come into prominence again recently with the arrest of over a hundred Sinn Fein leaders of the revolutionary movement. The Government statement on the subject makes it clear, to any one who reads it with an unbiased mind, that from the beginning of the war down to the present day Sinn Fein has been in negotiation with Germany, with a view to obtaining help to organise an armed rebellion. In a matter like this, prevention is better than cure, and the preventive arrest of the leaders of a movement who have repeatedly proclaimed themselves pro-German, is a move whose wisdom has been acclaimed in America and France as well as in England. Irishmen, too, have not been slow to protest their abhorrence of anything in the nature of intrigues with Germany, but in face of the necessarily guarded Government statement they merely say that no proofs have been offered.

One of Germany's greatest worries just now is the rising generation. There always was an abnormal epidemic of suicides among the children of the Fatherland, but that didn't worry the

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Southern Success. An official report from the northern front states that the Northern troops, owing to the numerical superiority of the Southerners, have evacuated Ting Nam city which is now occupied by the Canton troops.

Attack on Luichow. The commanders on the western front, after the surrender of Lung's troops in Luichow City, have decided to attack King chow, and have requested transports and gun boats for that purpose. In complying with the request, the Authority has ordered three gunboats and a number of small armed launches belonging to the Salt Revenue Department to Luichow. It is reported that the attack will begin in about a week.

Tea House Tax. Owners and employees of all tea houses have joined to protest against the tea tax, which has been proposed by a syndicate offering a big sum for the privilege.

Ransom Money.

The pirates who kidnapped the crew of the steamboat Man Shan, which was pirated

near Shih Hing, now demand \$10,000 as ransom money.

Two Years In a Bedroom. Two brothers, Arthur, and William Webb, of Wood-green, were charged at Enfield Police Court recently with being deserters. It was stated in evidence that they were hiding in a bedroom where they had lived for two years, only going out at night-time. Both prisoners were handed over to a military escort.

ruling class very much because it was usually the sensitive, over-intelligent children who tired of life because they chafed against the shackles imposed on them by the State. Such children were not likely to make sensible cannon-fodder, so their loss didn't matter very much. But to-day, when, according to official statistics, the State has lost through the war 2,000,000 babies, who either died through mal

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

London, July 26.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy this evening attacked our new positions in the Béthune sector. They were driven off with severe loss, leaving 30 prisoners. The enemy this morning launched a local attack against a line we recently gained near Meteren, but were repulsed after sharp fighting. A party of our troops at night rushed a machine-gun post in the Merris sector.

London, July 25.

According to reliable evening reports the Germans obtained a footing in the park east of Vrigny, but the advance was stopped outside the village. They drove the French westward to Pélester Huben station which the Germans occupy. The most definite news, regarding the fighting between the Ourcq and the Mérise, is that the French advanced a mile and captured the southern half of Fort de Fere and now occupy a farm on the main road from Fere-en-Tardenois towards Juignecourt. East of Rethie a Polish contingent with the French successfully attacked and took 213 prisoners.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy attacked four posts southward of Meteren; after heavy artillery and trench mortar preparation, and were repulsed, suffering many casualties. We took a few prisoners. Londoners in a successful daylight raid south-westward of Albert took 17 prisoners and four machine-guns.

Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Towards the evening of the 24th inst., the sky cleared, permitting air fighting. We brought down 15 enemy machines and drove down three out of control. Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped at night time on railways at Valenciennes, Sainlin, Courtrai, Armentières and on various billets. Two trains were hit. Aeroplanes fired 1,000 machine-gun rounds on targets, including active anti-aircraft guns, searchlights and transport. All returned. One German night-flier was brought down in our lines by anti-aircraft gun.

London, July 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says that the fires and explosion on Thursday afternoon at Oulchy-le-Château and Fere-Tardenois, where there are immense German supplies, are an excellent augury, foreboding a narrowing salient from the west. When the French advance south of the Ourcq reaches the high ground above Tournelle Wood, all further enemy retirement through Fere must be abandoned. Such success in the next 24 hours would not be surprising.

London, July 26.

Most of the French military writers are of the opinion that the Crown Prince is preparing a great defensive battle, probably on the Tardenois Plateau. The correspondent of *Le Journal* on the British Front says "we have not heard the last of the enemy's offensive. There are grave, unknown possibilities, particularly in Flanders. The British army, from generals to privates, are straining at the leash, awaiting the order to advance. There is a great time in store for the British armies."

London, July 26.
An official message states that the French have taken Oulchy-le-Château.

London, July 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters cabling at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst., says that since July 15th, 25,000 prisoners, 400 guns and several thousand machine-guns have been captured from the enemy whose loss of munitions and material is incalculable. Each night fires indicate where depots and stores, which he is unable to remove, are burning. It is now clearly proved that the Germans, in beginning an offensive again, were deluded by the idea the French army was at length exhausted. They left the possibility of a counter-offensive on their right flank out of their calculation. They failed to reckon with the Americans, whose presence enabled the French commanders to take measures which they might have hesitated to take with their own resources alone.

London, July 26.

A French communiqué says:—Last evening we captured Ville-Montoire after a desperate struggle, capturing 200 prisoners and 20 machine-guns. Farther south, Oulchy-le-Château fell into our hands. We advanced East of the town and captured four guns. We took several hundred prisoners to the south of the Ourcq yesterday.

London, July 26.

A French communiqué says:—Fighting on the Ourcq front continued with undiminished success. We occupied Oulchy-le-Ville to the north of the river. The Franco-Americans to the South advanced three kilometres at certain points, despite the most severe resistance, especially in the Dormans region. We captured Hill 141 to the south-east of Armentières and crossed the Nantouil stream. Farther south we captured the village of Coinoy, the bulk of Tournelle Wood and progressed in the Fere Forest as far as the general line Beuvardes le Châtel. Our advance also continued favourably in B'z forest and north of Dormans. The enemy south west of Rethie, after violent attacks on our positions between Voigny and Steenbrassie, gained a footing on Hill 240. We soon recaptured the hill, taking 100 prisoners.

London, July 26.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, cabling on the 25th inst., mentions that last year there were 160 to 170 German divisions in France and Belgium. There were 370 divisional engagements. Many of the divisions were engaged several times, the average number of engagements per division for the year being a fraction over two. This year the enemy has engaged 430 divisions, including 67 between July 15th and July 24th. He has between 205 and 210 divisions in France and Belgium so, on an average, each division has been engaged twice in seven months. Thus his divisions are being used up twice as fast as last year. A division once engaged on a battle sector is rarely relieved until the casualties reach a fifth or a fourth of the combatant effectives.

London, July 26.

The Air Ministry reports that night fliers on July 25 successfully attacked a station and factory at Pforzheim, a factory at Baslon and a station at Offenburg. Two fires broke out at Offenburg. Our airmen bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes, hitting targets. Trains were also fired on with machine-guns. In spite of anti-aircraft batteries all our machines returned.

London, July 26.

It is announced that the Germans on July 19 ordered the general retirement from the whole of the Marne front, probably to Aire or Vesle, but this was subsequently cancelled, possibly with the idea of reusing masses of material which had been accumulated for the big offensive. Congestion and confusion now reign in the salient, but the German position is not yet untenable. Apparently the enemy is afraid of the moral effect of the withdrawal, which would be an admission of defeat. A satisfactory thing for the Allies is that the Germans are steadily using up reserves in battle under disadvantageous conditions. The latest information this evening is that the Crown Prince's reserves are practically exhausted. The only remaining fresh German reserves on the whole of the western front are Prince Rupprecht's. The likelihood of Prince Rupprecht attacking is less now than it was a week ago.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN FRANCE.

London, July 26.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on July 26, states:—The Germans to-day retain practically nothing of the ground which they acquired in the great attack of July 15 between the Marne and Aisne in Montagne de Reims. The German has not only lost what he had gained but at some points he has been well driven back from the line of departure, East of Reims a series of brilliant local operations expelled him from a narrow belt of ground occupied in General Gouraud's advanced battle zone of Puisay, which has been recovered. The line has practically been restored as was the case on the morning of July 15. Many positions have been recovered dominating points of first-rate local importance.

London, July 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation, says:—One July 25 we attacked three large ammunition dumps, docks at Bruges, and numerous villages used as billets. A strong west wind favoured the enemy in air fighting. Twenty-five hostile machines were brought down, six others driven down and a balloon shot down in flames. Fifteen British machines are missing. Night-fliers attacked railways at Contre and Seclin and dropped three hundred tons of bombs on rest billets. All the machines returned. Anti-aircraft guns shot down enemy night-fliers behind our lines.

London, July 26.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué states:—We repulsed enemy attacks at Aveluy Wood and in the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin. We took a few prisoners in the enemy's unsuccessful attack at Meteren.

London, July 26.

A German wireless official message, states:—We ejected the enemy from his front lines north of Oulchy-le-Château, and drove off attacks east of Orel and south of Ourcq. We cleared the wooded district west of Vrigny and repulsed violent counter-attacks.

ITALIAN APPRECIATION OF BRITISH AIRRAIDS.

London, July 26.

A telegram from Brindisi says that few realise the meaning of the bold reports of British air raids on Cattaro. These raids necessitate a trip across 145 miles of sea and land and machines are unescorted by ships, a long detour round the enemy coast of Albania and 100 miles return across the sea, altogether 330 miles in the air. The defences of Cattaro are most formidable. The flight was a most important defensive measure against enemy submarines and one of the riskiest undertaken by the air force anywhere. Fourteen British aeroplanes also co-operated with the Italians in Albania.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, July 26.

A message from Moscow via states that the Czechoslovaks captured Simbirsk, despite desperate Soviet resistance. Thus the left bank of the Volga and part of the right are in the hands of the advancing Czechoslovak. Prokofiev writes "The rising is spreading like oil on water. Simbirsk is one of the bases of the Council's power and also a corn granary. May its capture awake a sleeping proletariat."

London, July 26.

A message from Moscow via Berlin says that an unknown band on July 18th entered the residence at Ekaterinburg of the three Grand Dukes—Ivan Constantine, Ivan Constantinovich and Michael and carried them off. M. Lenin, in a speech at Moscow, said the position of the Republic was most acute owing to International complications and counter-revolutionary conspiracies and the food crisis. It was very easy for Russia to begin a revolution but extraordinarily difficult to continue and conclude it. United action by the workers of the entire world was essential to the victory of the Russian revolution.

London, July 26.

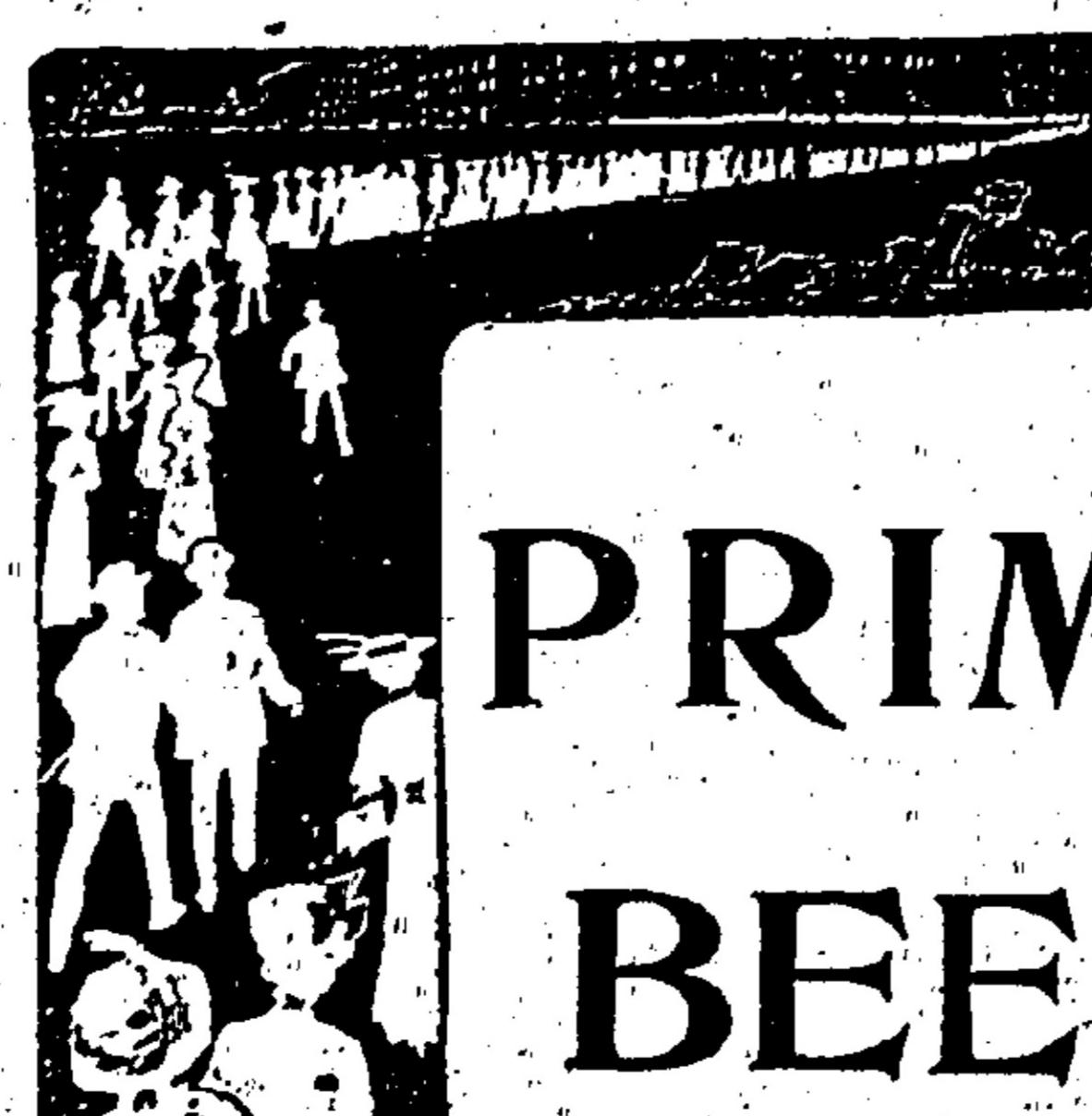
It is authoritatively stated that the peasants' rebellion in Ukraine is formidable; 75,000 well-armed and drilled peasants are advancing against the Germans who have withdrawn towards Kief.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

London, July 27.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Committee of Armenian and Syrian Relief says that the worst reports of famine in Persia are confirmed. The Committee is cabling a hundred thousand dollars to India for the purchase of grain which will be despatched by motor truck to the stricken land. Distribution will be under the auspices of the Committee's Persian Commission, and Dr. Pratt-Judson, Chairman, who will confer with the British authorities in London before proceeding.

(Continued on Page 10.)

VISITING
THE HOME OF

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

China's Trade.

London, July 26.
The Statistical Department of the Customs has just issued the Quarterly Returns of Trade for the ports of China for the period January-March, 1918. The total collections for the quarter in the 48 treaty ports, including import and export duties, coast trade duty and tonnage dues, amounted to £1,761,988.78 as compared with £1,929,869.19 for the corresponding quarter of 1917.

This includes one opium entry of £1,560,000 (and the £8,750,000 linkin) at Kiao-chou. The following shows the total revenues at the six leading ports the figures in parenthesis being for the same period of 1917:—Shanghai £1,219,628 (2,712,138); Dairen, £1,813,922 (904,561); Tientsin, £1,705,228 (973,956); Hankow, £1,617,362 (976,804); Canton, £1,591,861 (617,427); Kiao-chou, £1,402,565 (531,715).

At the port of Shanghai during the quarter a total of 1,630 ocean steamers aggregating 2,469,706 tons entered and cleared, besides 487 river steamers of 828,138 tons. In addition to this there were 118 foreign type sailing vessels aggregating 30,297 tons, which, with 371 launches and 990 native craft, bring the grand total to 3,751 vessels of 3,419,034 tons. For the corresponding quarter of last year there were 34 fewer ocean steamers, but this year's river steamers numbered 158 less, and while there were 118 sailing vessels this year there were only 83 during the same three months of 1917. Against this year's 990 native craft there were 1,341 in the same quarter of 1917 when the total tonnage was 3,750,390 and the number of vessels 4,302.

Grouped by nationality, the following table shows the foreign vessels entering and leaving Shanghai during the period January-March, 1917:—

	Ocean.	River.
No. Tons.	No. Tons.	
American	98 157,100	—
British	442 769,223	251 412,407
Danish	14 24,856	—
Dutch	35 50,923	—
French	4 14,048	—
Japanese	621 955,175	137 249,290
Norwegian	22 44,150	—
Russian	20 21,227	—
Swedish	4 10,084	—
Chinese	370 463,370	99 166,567

There were 82 British sailing vessels of 23,028 tons, 20 Chinese of 4,562 tons, 13 American of 1,411 tons and 6 Japanese of 1,298 tons.

SELLING.

T/T 3/3%

Demand 3/4

30 d/s 3/4½

60 d/s 3/4½

4 m/s 3/4½

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 143

T/T Japan 148½

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco, & New York 79½

T/T Java 151½

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 453

Demand, Paris 453½

TIME TABLE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY.

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

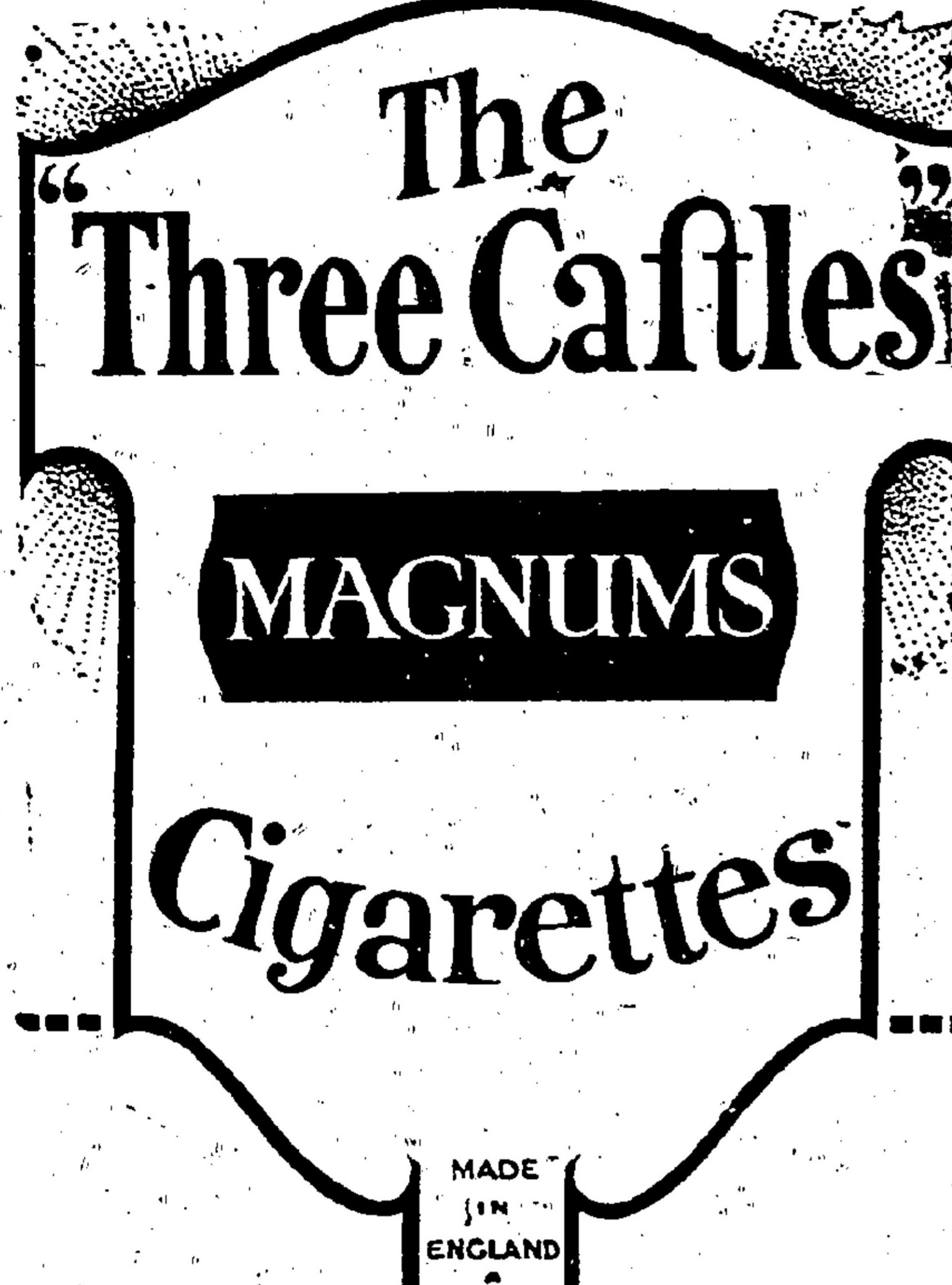
SUNDAY.

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.



FRESH STOCKS HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE NOW
OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st July,

PUBLIC AUCTION.

the 13th day of August 1918, at his Auction Rooms, in Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over, a Manazier's House, a Boiler and Machine house, an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of term of 999 years from August 1893. The Crown Rent is \$40 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Vaux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

Also
A Fine assortment of Can-
ton Blackwoodware

comprising—

Curio cabinet, couches, arm-
chairs and chairs, lady's desk,
tea table, wall brackets, flower-
stands, teapots, square tables,
overmantel, etc., etc.

And

Plants in pots, Electric ceiling
fan and light fittings, etc., etc.

N.B.—All the teak furniture
is light stained.

On view from Tuesday, the
30th July 1918.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

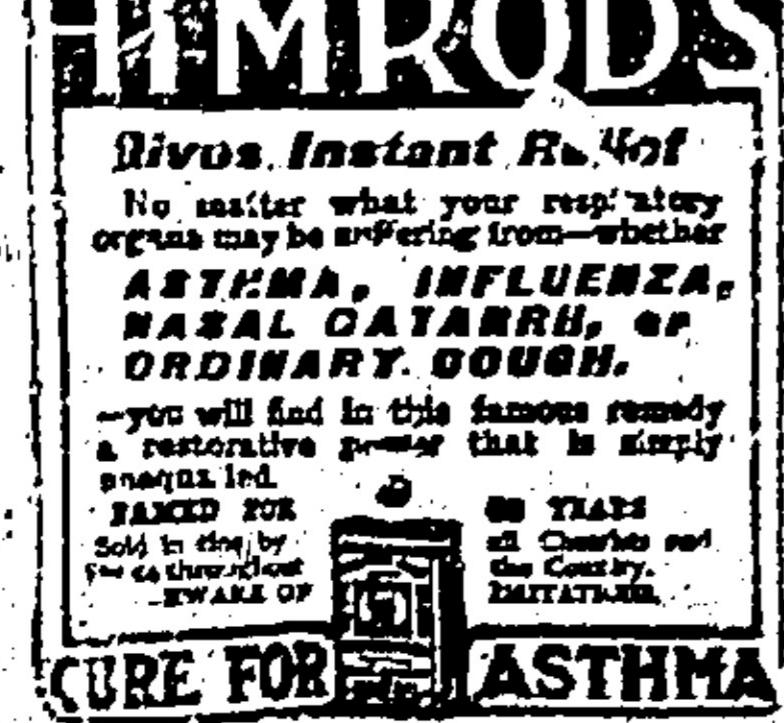
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 1288 & 1289.



POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on samples of spirit (except perfumed spirit) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to £1/6d and £1/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign tea, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabutu (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail is close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below, unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammor in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.; Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Bushi City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Quia, Saleh, Suk-kut-Sheykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that no goods, hardware and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee, and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammor by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

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